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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

DUNGARPUR STATE

FOR

Sambat year 1967-68.

(1910-11)



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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1912,

SUBMITTAL.

To

His HIGHNESS RAI RAYAN MAHARAJ BUDHIRAJ,

Maharawal Shri Bejey Singhji Sahib Bahadur,

of Dungarpur.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

We, the members of Your Highness's State Council, beg to submit the Annual Administration Report of the State for the Sambat year 1967-68, for Your Highness's kind approval.

With tenders of respects.

We beg to remain,

Your Highness's humble and obedient servants,

(Sd.) GANESHRAM RAI BAHADUR,

(*Diwan and Senior Member.*)

(Sd.) PARBAT SINGH,

(*Maharaja Ora.*)

(Sd.) SOBHACHAND,

(*Honorary Member.*)

Annual Administration Report of the Dungarpur State.

FOR

Sambat 1967-68 Bikrama corresponding to
year 1910-II A. D.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

Area and Population.—The State of Dungarpur is one of the three States that form the Southern Rajputana Political Agency. The area of the State is 1,447 square miles ; while its population according to the present Census is 1,59,192, giving a rise of nearly sixty thousand over the preceding Census of 1901. This is mostly due to the better enumeration of Bhils ; for, in the old Census, no house-to-house enumeration of the Bhil population had taken place.

Revenue and Government Tribute.—The gross annual income of the State based on an average of the past five years is Rs. 2,84,074-10-11 and the annual tribute payable to the Supreme Government is Rs. 17,500.

The Ruling House and History of the State.—The Ruling House of Dungarpur represents the eldest branch of the solar race. Mahap, the founder of the State, conquered parts of Bagar in the beginning of the thirteenth Century. One of his successors, Duda Rawal, took Galiakot ; and in 1356 Rawal Bir Sinha founded the town of Dungarpur which has since remained the capital of the House. The State continued to thrive during the reigns of his successors. Shortly after the death of Rawal Udai Sinha I, when he fell on the battlefield of Khanwa, fighting for Hinduism, Banswara under Jugmal separated

from the parent State. Then followed a period of peace and prosperity which lasted for nearly 200 years to the close of Rawal Fatch Singh's reign. The names of Rawals, Askaran, Poonja, Rama Sinha and Shiv Sinha, shall ever stand forth prominent among the roll of Rajput heroes. With the fall of the Moghuls came the dark period in the history of India; and Dungarpur, too, had its share of troubles. But with the advent of the English in Rajputana there dawned a new era of regeneration ; and the alliance then formed by Dungarpur with the Honourable East India Company in 1818 lasts to this day ; and the State, under the aegis of Britain's supremacy is marching abreast with sister States in matters of progress and civilisation. Its present ruler Bai Rayan Mahraval Shri Bijaya Sinha Bahadur, who ascended the Gaddi ~~at~~ the demise of his grandfather in 1898, was invested with full ruling powers on 28th February 1909. His Highness has two sons and one daughter. Mabaraj Kumar Lakshman Sinhji Bahadur, the heir-apparent, was born on 7th March 1908.

His Highness's important movements.—To see things for himself and to acquaint himself with the condition of his people, His Highness toured round the State during the winter, and again in the summer. The Revenue and Judicial offices of Zilla Sagwara, one Hospital, one school, one Municipality, three Police Stations, five Police out-posts and three Patwarkhanas were inspected; and in every case His Highness was pleased to issue orders, give instructions or call for suggestions to improve the state of things. The sites of 8 tanks, the Bijayagarh Palace which is under construction and the interesting antiquities in the State at Galiakot were also inspected.

On the 27th of July His Highness left Dungarpur for Ajmer for the purpose of interviewing the Honourable Sir Elliot G. Colvin K. C. S. I., I. C. S, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana whose guest His Highness was for 3 days.

Shortly after His Highness paid a short and private visit of four days to Bombay.

Resident and Political Agent.—The Resident, Mr. A. T. Holme I. C. S., paid a private visit to Dungarpur in December 1910. He proceeded to Europe on furlough in April 1911 and was succeeded in office by Col. J. L. Kaye I. A.

Major R. B. Berkeley I. A. who was Political Agent for the first half of the year twice visited the capital; once in January for a week and again in January and February for three days. On his being transferred to Kotah in February he gave over charge to the Resident. Major F. B. Prideaux C. I. E., I. A., his successor in office, assumed the charge of the Political Agency on 8th April.

The Durbar have learnt with grateful pleasure that their application for exemption from having to bear the cost of maintaining the Political Agency has at last borne some fruit and Dungarpur with two other states has been placed under the direct supervision of the Resident in Mewar with an Assistant Resident to look after them.

Coronation Durbar.—The Durbar have been looking forward to the forth-coming Delhi Durbar, when they will have an opportunity of tendering their loyal homage to Their Imperial Majesties in person. The formal Coronation of the King-Emperor in London on the 21st June 1911 was duly celebrated in Dungarpur with befitting festivities.

Visit of distinguished guests.—His Highness Raja Sir Jaswant Singhji Bahadur K. C. I. E. of Sialana visited the capital to enquire after the health of his daughter, Her Highness Maharani Sahiba, who had been very ill for some time.

Mahekma Khas.—Rai Bahadur Rawat Lala Ganesram, Diwan, remained in charge of Mahekma Khas throughout the year excepting the time when he was deputed to the United Provinces Exhibition and other short periods when he was on leave. He made a very thoughtful and instructive report on his return from the Allahabad Exhibition, on which some experiments were successfully tried.

Personnel of the higher officials.—No change was made in the personnel of the higher officials during the year under review.

Acknowledgments.—It is but meet that the Durbar should offer their best thanks to the Political Agent, the Resident and the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana for the good advice which they have always and ungrudgingly given whenever there was an occasion to consult them.

APPENDIX I.—Names of high officials in the Dungarpur State showing changes in personnel during Sambat year 1967-1968.

No.	Name,	Designation.	Remarks.	
			Diwan	Musahib Quwaid
1	Rai Bahadur Rawat Ganesh Ram	...	...	...
2	Mr. Balwant Ramchandra	...	...	Do.
3	Surdar Partab Singh	...	...	Do.
4	Captain S. G. M. Deas, I. M. S.	...	...	...
5	Major W. Lethbridge, I. M. S.	...	...	Medical Officer...
6	Mehra Runchhod Das	...	Do.	From 24th October 1910.
7	B. Ram Swarup Rawat	...	Do.	Served throughout the year.
8	Mr. Murlidhar Bhargava	...	...	From 1st November 1910.
9	Pandit Ramchandra Dubey	...	...	Served throughout the year.
10	Mr. Soorilal Rawat	...	...	Do.
11	M. Mohamed Chohan	...	...	Do.
12	Parbhu Das	...	...	Do.

CHAPTER II.

IJLAS COUNCIL.

The highest Court for mercy is Ijlas Alia Huzur Durbar. Only one petition was submitted which was not granted.

Ijlas Council, the highest Civil Court in the State, and composed of the Diwan, the senior member, and Maharaj Parbat Sinha of Ora and Seth Sobhachand, the Honorary Member, is presided over by His Highness in person, 21 appeals against 5 of the last year were filed in Ijlas Council Court during the year under review. Of these 19 were disposed of, only 2 remained pending at the close of the year.

15 appeals against 12 of the last year on the Revenue side of the Council were filed, 14 of these being disposed of, only one lay pending when the year closed. There were also 2 miscellaneous appeals and 27 other matters submitted for the decision of Ijlas Council. All these were duly disposed of after careful consideration. All the 18 Sittings of the Council, held during the year, were presided over by His Highness.

CHAPTER III.

МАНЕКМА КHAS.

Sessions Court.—The Sessions Court for Criminal Justice disposed of 6 cases and heard 13 appeals. The judgments of the lower Court were upheld in 3 cases, modified in 6 and reversed in the rest.

The same jurors continued to sit in batches of three by turn.

Nizamat.—The Department was under the charge of Maheta Ranchhoddas throughout the year. As this Department had been increasing day by day the post of Naib Nazim was created, and a young and enterprising man appointed. The subordinate staff was also strengthened.

Land Revenue.—The closing year concludes the 6th year of the working of the Settlement held in Sambat 1962. During the year under review 5,835 acres against 5,492 of the last year of waste land were brought under the plough, while 5,492 acres of the surveyed land remained fallow as compared with 4,680 of the preceding year. The monsoons were fitful and rainfall very scarce, and probably this accounts for the decrease in the area of the waste land brought under cultivation and the increase in the area of the surveyed land that remained fallow as compared with the previous year.

Soil.—Comparing the Rabi and Kharif harvests the results are as follow:—

		1909-10.	1910-11.
Kharif	...	34,994 acres.	34,442 acres.
Rabi	...	13,091 ,,,	13,771 ,,,

The decrease in the Kharif area and increase in the Rabi is due to “drizzling” rainfall which to some extent hindered the cultivation of the Kharif crops but kept the soil damp enough for the Rabi sowings.

The following table will compare the area under cultivation during the year just closed in the surveyed Khalsa villages:—

Crops.	Area in acres in the previous year.	Area in acres in the year under report.
Makki	...	10,861
Til	...	4,509
Opium	...	161
Wheat	...	3,145
Gram	...	4,952
Barley	...	1,445
Sugarcane	...	201

The Taccavi advances distributed for the purpose of purchasing bullocks amounted to Rs. 2,645 and those given for the construction or repairs of wells and tanks came up to Rs. 1,352 against Rs. 1,944 and Rs. 215 respectively of the preceding year.

Opium.—The cultivation of poppy from which opium is made had been a thriving industry for many generations and an important source of revenue to Dungarpur. But as the Chinese market is being gradually closed, the industry is declining ; and the area under poppy cultivation during the year under review was only 158 acres against 161 of the previous year. To make up for the loss, it was intended to try the cultivation of some other crop that may prove paying both to the State and the farmer.

Cotton-growing.—Cultivation of cotton was, therefore, experimentally introduced this year. The services of two Extra-Inspectors or Girdawars, having practical knowledge of cotton-growing were engaged, to give the farmers requisite information on cotton-growing, inspect their farms from time to time, point out any defects in their methods, suggest any improvements and assist them in every way with their knowledge and experience. 500 acres of soil were under cotton cultivation. Of these 200 acres produced nothing : continued drought parched up the land and burned down plants; 100 acres fared indifferently ; but the remaining 200 acres which lay in the vicinity of tanks or wells, and within the reach of irrigation, thrrove well. The experiment, though not quite satisfactory, has proved one thing : If only the rains are good, cotton-growing may become a successful industry, both a source of revenue to the State and of income to the people.

Land revenue and collections.—The total revenue collections as compared with those of the preceding year are as follows:—

Demand.	1966-67.	1967-68.
Land revenue ...	... Rs. 1,30,637	Rs. 1,30,871
Arrears ...	... „ 10,709	„ 4,665
	—	—
Total „	1,41,346	„ 1,32,782
Collections „	1,36,383	„ 1,32,782

While remissions and suspensions may be compared as below:—

Remissions ...	Rs. 298.	Rs. 369.
Suspensions ...	„ 4,665.	„ 2,385.

It is satisfactory that most of the schemes undertaken by the Department last year for the benefit of the people and the good of the State, were, to a reasonable extent, carried through successfully. Still there is ample room for improvement. Cotton growing has already been commented upon. Some others may also be briefly noticed here.

1. 95 partially damaged or broken bunds were repaired. The construction of the Thana lake (the Edward Memorial Sainand lately taken in hand) is a gigantic project and the first of its kind in Dungarpur which will take some years for completion.

2. When in Sambat 1967 the fodder reserve was started on a moderate scale as a precautionary measure against "lean years", it was never expected that its usefulness will be demonstrated too soon in the near future. But the unexpected has come to pass and that, before the reserve is large enough to cope with the immensity of the danger ! This year the reserve was increased by the addition of 47,91,200 poolas.

3. Mahuwa and mango tree plantations along roads had failed in Sambat year 1966-67. It was again taken up this year under greater supervision and more care and consequently with better success. Of the 8,000 trees planted during the year, 3,600

flourished well. Nearly 10,000 more were planted in villages and jungles most of which were killed with frost; still a good many survived heat, cold and drought.

4. A model cattle-farm was experimentally started during the year and is doing well.

5. 220 cattle in the boundary villages were branded in Sambat 1967-68 against 825 of Sambat 1966-67.

Registration fees.—The fees realised from Registration amounted to Rs. 53-12-3.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall of the year ending on 31st March was 10 inches and 11 cents at the capital which is greatly below the average of the last 5 years.

The following statement will show the rainfall for the whole of the current year.

			Inches,	Cents.
Dungarpur	...	...	10	11
Sagwara	...	...	13	8
Galiakot	...	...	13	57
Aspur	...	...	19	69
Genji	...	...	10	36
Kanba	...	...	11	54
Sabla	...	...	14	61
Antri	...	...	10	90
Ganeshpur	...	...	18	60
Dhambola	...	...	13	22
Dewal	...	...	11	87

Abkari.—The Abkari revenue amounted to Rs. 16,447-11-0 against Rs. 16,243 of the preceding year. The number of liquor shops rising from 229 to 232.

Walterkrit Raiputra Hitkarini Sabha.—The Dungarpur Sabha continued to work satisfactorily. No rules were transgressed during the year.

Wages and labour.—The monthly rates and wages are the same as were last year.

Prices of food grains.—The prices of food grains are shown in Appendix XVIII.

Manufacture.—There is no local manufacture or indigenous industry of any importance in the State.

General condition of the State and of the people.—The monsoon broke early this year; and, then, followed a continued drought of several weeks in most parts which made the situation very grave and the outlook very dismal. A timely shower, however, saved the situation from deepening into a terrible gloom and averted the catastrophe of 1900. Still, rainfall was fitful and irregularly distributed. There was a decrease in the number of heinous crimes. Nor was there immigration or emigration on any scale. The health in general was good. There was an out-break of cattle disease but mortality was not great. Liquor consumption was not much above normal.

Customs.—Daftār Sayar was creditably managed under Controller B. Murlidhar Bhargava and Customs Superintendent B. Soowalal Rawat who remained in charge throughout the year.

The revenue demand from Customs duty and grazing dues amounted to Rs. 88,499 against Rs. 89,689 of the preceding year giving a decrease of Rs. 1,190 mainly distributed under grazing dues, opium duty and the export of cattle. The last of these is due to less influx of Banjaras.

The collections on imports and exports for the year closing on 30th September are compared with those of the two preceding years :—

Imports in Udaishahi matunds.

Articles ...	...	...	1965-66.	1966-67.	1967-68.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cloth ...	...	...	3,952	4,901	4,126
Tobacco ...	...	...	2,937	3,157	2,555
Sugar ...	...	...	3,516	3,383	5,187
Gurh ...	...	...	2,439	4,420	4,365
Salt ...	...	...	10,210	12,770	12,559
Piece-goods	...	...	530	741	768
Cocoanuts etc.	...	...	1,986	2,328	2,979
Drugs ...	...	...	182	221	
Mahuwa...	...	...	3,265	6,150	8,583
Other articles	...	...	4,756	4,595	5,930
<hr/>			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total imports	...	33,773	41,874	47,052	
<hr/>			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Exports.

Ghee ...	...	...	10,665	9,935	10,522
Oil seeds and oil	...	...	10,439	36,894	30,963
Grains ...	...	...	44,013	12,045	26,132
Gum ...	...	...	1,242	874	1,020
Gurh ...	...	...	163	220	145
Hemp ...	...	...	104	747	
Wool ...	...	...	146	85	416
Mahuwa	...	...	1,541	689	1,394
Other articles	...	...	2,348	2,283	2,202
<hr/>			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	70,662	63,099	72,794
<hr/>			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Hides in number	...	50,468	50,991	45,396	
Cattle ...	...	68,847	57,928	40,304	

Weights and measures.—The Udaishahi weight of 100 tolas a seer and lineal measure of 36 inches a yard were introduced during the year under report throughout the territory. It is gratifying to note that the public seem to appreciate the change; and it is now easier to calculate and compare the rates of foreign markets.

On account of scarcity of fodder the influx of cattle from outside was stopped and permission was only given to such cultivators who desired to take their cattle to Malwa through the State.

The comparative statement given below shows the various fluctuations to which the Customs revenue has been subject since the Sambat 1958-59, when the system of farming out Customs was stopped and Customs revenue began to be departmentally managed:—

Year.	Import.	Export.	Kanta Huq.	Graz- ing dues.	Miscell- aneous.	Total.
Sambat:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1958-59	11,638	8,904	...	...	3,048	23,590
1959-60	14,329	37,625	1,045	...	617	53,016
1960-61	18,576	38,348	1,871	...	644	59,439
1961-62	16,335	24,786	1,687	...	755	43,513
1962-63	18,770	42,682	2,297	...	935	64,684
1963-64	21,363	49,637	2,685	...	1,001	74,686
1964-65	16,439	30,616	1,719	...	899	49,373
1965-66	21,521	52,054	2,541	1,541	866	78,523
1966-67	23,791	59,159	2,736	2,952	1,051	89,689
1967-68	25,136	57,351	2,956	1,971	1,085	88,499

Forest.—All the forests in Dungarpur are State property and had been thriving well during the year. The strength of guards was increased wherever it was found necessary to do so. Scarcity of rainfall proved most fatal to bamboo. The various nurseries planted during the previous year had been doing well, but the shortage of rainfall did affect them to some extent during the

latter part of the year. The number of crimes against forest laws during the year was 54. Lac cultivation had been experimentally tried on a moderate scale and seemed to fare well, but latterly the cold of winter killed the crop. Another trial would have been made during the last rains, but the holding of them rendered it useless. The forest revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 612.2.0 against Rs. 698 of the preceding year.

Medical.—There are two dispensaries in the State, each under the charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and under the direct supervision of the Agency Surgeon, Kherwara, who is the Medical Officer of the State, and visits Dungarpur nearly every fortnight and the Sagwara one less frequently. The daily attendance at the two dispensaries is shown below :—

		1966-67	1967-68
Dungarpur	76.80 71.84
Sagwara	80.02 50.82

There was no epidemic. The general health was good on the whole. Malarial fever was, however, more prevalent in Dungarpur in the year under report than in the previous year. One sporadic case of plague occurred at Sagwara.

Three permanent vaccinators are maintained by the State. Vaccination was carried on as usual during cold weather, the results being quite satisfactory. The work done by the vaccinators will appear from the following table :—

Vaccinations.		Sambat year, 1966-67.	Sambat year, 1967-68.
Successful	...	1,042	1,509
Unsuccessful	...	36	39
Total	...	1,078	1,548

The Durbar do here gratefully acknowledge with thanks that, as the result of the Medical Conference, held at Mount Abu on 21st May 1910, the Medical Department is to be made over to the State. The placing of the Medical staff under the control of the State will make the working smoother and more efficient.

The question of replacing the services of the two Sub-Assistant Surgeons working in the State, has also been satisfactorily solved by sending two young men to be trained as Sub-Assistant Surgeons at Indore. They have studied up to the Matriculation and are reported to be making fair progress with success.

Treasure Trove.—No treasure trove was found during the year under report.

APPENDIX II.—Registration of documents in the Dungarpur State for Sambat year 1967-1968.

APPENDIX III.—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Dungarpur State on account of Registration for Sambat year 1967-68.

(17)

APPENDIX IV.—Statement of rainfall in the Dungarpur State for Sambat year 1867-1968.

APPENDIX V.—Statement as to prices of staple food grains of the Dungarpur State for San. bat year 1967-68.

No.	Articles,	During September (Past year.)		During September (Present year.)		During June (Past year.)		During June (Present year.)		Remarks,
		Maunds.	Deers.	Maunds.	Deers.	Maunds.	Deers.	Maunds.	Deers.	
1	Wheat	...	...	18	6	10	...	15	8	14 15
2	Barley	...	...	31	...	13	14	26	2	32 ...
3	Gram	...	...	26	8	10	12	22	4	24 ..
4	Mazze	...	...	2.9	2	10	2	23	2	26 4
5	Rice	...	...	10	...	6	10½	8	...	11 ..
6	Urad	...	...	17	12	9	10	16	6½	17 12
7	Mung	...	...	11	8	7	8	9	11	12 ..
8	Kuri	...	...	30	...	20	...	26	...	30 ..
9	Mahuwa	...	...	12	...	14	4	12	...	17 ..
10	Ghee	...	...	1	4½	1	1½	1	14	1 ..
11	Oil	...	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	2 ..
12	Garlic	...	...	...	...	6	12	16	...	9 14

APPENDIX VI.—Agricultural stock in the Dungarpur State, for Samvat year 1667-68 (Khalsa Villages)

State.	Year.	Horses and Cattle,		Ploughs.	Carts.	Remarks,
		Buffaloes.	Cows,			
Dungarpur	...	19,671	19,708	69,234	9,986	55,660
		692	603	143	2513	74,321
				23,673	...	35
						4346

APPENDIX VII.

DUNGARPUR STATE.

CUSTOMS TARIFF FOR 1911-12.—(Sambat 1963.)

Subject to alteration without notice.

Serial number.	Names of articles	Per.	Rate of duty in British Currency.			Remarks.
			Import.		Export.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	FOOD GRAINS— (a) Makki (maize) ... (b) Wheat and gram ... (c) Other food grains ...	Maund. ...	...	...	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	
2	Mahuwa flowers and nuts ...	" ...	0 1 0	0 5 0		
3	Ghee ...	" ...	0 6 0	0 6 0		
4	Gur ...	" ...	0 2 0			
5	Salt ...	" ...	0 10 0			
6	Sugar ...	" ...	1 4 0			
7	Tobacco ...	" ...	5 0 0			
8	Ganja, Bhang and Charas ...	" ...	2 0 0			
9	Cloth of all kinds ...	" ...	0 5 0			
10	Cotton, cleaned, uncleared, and cotton yarn ...	" ...	0 8 0			
11	Til, sarsoon, linseed, and other oil seeds ...	" ...	0 10 0	0 6 0		
12	Oil of all kinds ...	" ...	0 10 0	0 6 0		
13	KIRANA— (a) Garlic ... (b) Drugs, cocoa-nuts, cocoa-kernels and things made from cocoa-shells, dry fruits and betel-nut ... (c) Gum of all kinds, and gum resins ... (d) Spices, including cumin-seeds, turmeric and chillies ... (e) Hemp and wool and articles made therefrom ... (f) Lac, and lacquered articles ... (g) Wax and honey ...	" ...	0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0	0 2 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0		
14	MANIARI— (a) China, glass, tin ware, colours of all kinds and piece-goods including stationery, cotton thread, sulphur, gun powder, lead and percussion caps ...	" ...	1 9 0	...		Mehndi and Harmanch exempted.
15	(b) Iron ware and iron articles... Copper, brass zinc, bell-metal, tin and articles made of those metals ...	" ...	0 10 0	...		Unserviceable Pinjrees exempted from import duty.
		" ...	1 9 0	0 10 0		

APPENDIX VII.

DUNGARPUR STATE.

CUSTOMS TARIFF FOR 1911-12.—(*Symbol 103*)—(concl'd.)

Subject to alteration without notice.

Serial number.	Names of articles.	Per.	Rate of duty in British Currency.		Remarks.
			Import.	Export.	
16	CATTLE—				
	(a) Cow	Head	...	...	2 0 0
	(b) Bullock ... ...	"	...	...	3 0 0
	(c) Buffalo (female) ... ...	"	...	...	3 0 0
	(d) Buffalo (male) ... ...	"	...	...	2 0 0
	(e) Sheep and goat ... "	"	...	...	0 2 0
17	HIDES -				
	(a) Large	Score	...	...	10 0 0
	(b) Small ... ...	"	...	...	1 4 0
18	Animal bones	Cart	...	...	1 0 0
19	Timber	Maund	...	...	0 4 0
20	Bamboos	Hundred	...	...	0 4 0

NOTE.—Weight of 100 Rupees Imperial—1 seer (Udaishahi); 40 seers—1 maund.

APPENDIX VIII.—Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Dungarpur State for Samvat year 1967-68.

APPENDIX IX.—Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Dungarpur during Samvat year 1975.

(24)

Name of dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.	Result of in-door patients.		Daily aver- age.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
		Out patients.	In patients.			
Dungarpur	...	12,922	37	34	...	...
Sagwara	...	7,837	26	16	...	10
Total	20,759	63	50	...	10	3
					52.98	2,195
					50.82	935
					...	62
						26

APPENDIX X.—Vital Statistics of Khalsa villages in Dungarpur State for Samvat year 1967-68.

Name.	Population.		Present year.	Past year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Present year.	Past year.	Deaths.	Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Remarks.	
	Present year.	Past year.											
Dungarpur ...	68,156	1,405	1,510	105	...	569	834	...	265	2,643	1.54	10.7	3.91

CHAPTER IV.

MAHEKMA QUWAID.

Mahekma Quwaid supervises over Magisterial and Civil Courts, Daftar Jail and Daftar Izlai Geir. Pandit Balwant Rao Ram Chandra continued to hold charge of Quwaid throughout the year.

Legislation — No new law was enacted during the year under report. The Raj Service Regulations drawn up and sanctioned during the preceding Sambat year came into force on the 1st October 1910 and are reported to be of great help and safe guides to both the officers and the subordinate staff.

Army.—The strength of the foot army—the Bijaya Palton—was increased by 6 and at the close of the year it stood at 99, both rank and file, against 93 in Sambat year 1966-67 and cost the State a sum of Rs. 7,308 against Rs. 5,892-6-10. The strength of the cavalry was only 11, but it cost Rs. 2,641 to maintain this small body.

The Bijaya Palton is maintained on the principle laid down in the last year's report. It is to serve as a Reserve for Police force. The men are armed with smooth bore Snider's rifles and bayonets, wear uniforms and are regularly drilled.

Police.—The strength of the Police of all ranks was 144 maintained at a cost of Rs. 13 212 against 137 men at a cost of Rs. 13,787-15-10 in the previous year. The police have the same uniforms and arms as the Infantry. They are regularly drilled.

Owing to shortage of arms, a request for 50 more rifles was made to the Government of India which is still pending their sanction.

The number of Thanas and out-posts did not undergo any change but stood the same as in the previous year.

The total number of offences reported during the year under review was reduced to 178 against 251 of the last year giving a decrease of 73. Not a single dakoity was committed during the Sambat 1967-68. In July and August, when suddenly the monsoon failed and the situation became threatening, strong measures had to be taken to prevent the out-break of raids into border villages by keeping a constant patrol along the borders with great success.

The following figures will compare the difference between the more important offences during the last years:—

Offences.	1966-67.	1967-68.
Murder	...	1
Dakoity	...	3
Robbery	...	14
Theft	...	62
House breaking	...	49

Village Police.—The Police Inspector Mr. Mohamed Chohan, had been called upon to submit a plan of decent Chowkidari system. The plan, thus submitted, received the careful consideration of His Highness and, as a tentative measure, it was introduced in important villages where it worked most satisfactorily. Thanks to the system as well as to the efficiency of the staff, both rank and file, that there has been an all-round reduction in offences during the year under report.

Criminal Justice.—The Hakim Foujdari exercises powers of the First Class Magistrate. He has also been invested with the powers of summary trials under section 260 of the Raj Criminal Procedure Code. In all, 380 cases, were filed in the Magisterial Court against 354 of the preceding year while the number of accused persons dealt with is 450 against 385 giving an increase of 65.

The Zilledar at Sagwara who is a third class Magistrate of his Zilla continued to work well.

The Hakim Foujdari also holds charge of the Civil (Diwani) Court and tries suits not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value. The number of Civil suits filed during the year was 371 giving a rise of 215. This is mainly to be accounted for by the reduction of limitation period from 60 years to 20 years in cases of mortgages. It was no love for litigation but a natural desire to save themselves from the consequences of the change that they rushed to the Civil Court for redress and hence the influx of suits.

The average duration of a suit was one month and 27 days against 4 months and 11 days of the preceding year.

The Hakim Foujdari as a Civil Judge was empowered to exercise the powers of Small Cause Court for 6 months Subsequently the period was extended to another 12-month.

Figures given below compare the value of suits disposed of by Sadar Adalat Diwani.

For Sambat 1966-67. For Sambat 1967-68.

Value	...	Rs. 16,242.	Rs. 30,270.
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Sagwara was the only other Civil Court trying suits not exceeding Rs. 100 in value. The Zilla Civil Court has lately been abolished.

Extradition.—The sittings of the Border Comrt were held at Dungarpur in January and at Pal in February and the following statistics will show the decrees granted in favour of and against Dungarpur :—

Against Mewar Bhumat	1121	...	377
,, Khalsa.	265	...	
,, Mahikantha.		Rs. 32	8 0
,, Rewakantha		,,	...
,, Dungarpur in favour of Mewar Khalsa	,,	...	...
,, ,, ,, ,, Bhumat	180	0	0

On account of the pecuniary difficulties which Dungarpur Raigots had to undergo in journeying to and back from Udaipur

where Vaklai Panchayet meet, they not unoften withdrew their claims. To put a stop to this just grievance of Lungarpur Raiyots and save them from pecuniary losses, the Resident in Mewar was pleased to order the holding of one sitting of Vaklai Panchayet at Kherwara every year. The place is but 15 miles off Dungarpur.

Cases pending in Vaklai Panchayet at Udaipur at the close of the year were 15 filed by Mewar against Dungarpur and 33. filed by the latter against Udaipur.

Jail.—There is one central Jail at the capital. It is a strong commodious building under the management of Daroga Syed Imam Ali, an old servant of the State. There is sufficient accommodation for all the inmates; and separate quarters are assigned to the under-trial, the sick, the male and the female prisoners. The health in Jail has been quite satisfactory and the few industries that have been started worked well. The Jail is daily visited by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and fortnightly by the Medical Officer of the State. There occurred 6 deaths in the year under report. The Finger Impression clerk prepared 87 slips from 83 convicts.

Municipal.—There are three Municipalities in the State ; one, the Central Municipality, at the Capital and two in the district, at Nagwara and Galiakot, working in subordination to the Central Bureau. These look after the sanitation and lightening of their respective towns. The district Municipalities control the Chowkidars also. The members of the Committees are both official and non-official, among the latter being bankers traders and other persons of local influence. They are all Honorary members, receiving no remuneration whatever. Since last year the President of the Central Bureau is appointed by election and is a non-official. The change has added a new dignity to the Municipal Government and has been very popular.

The chief source of Municipal income is “Chungi” collected through Customs Department at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna per rupee

of Customs duty levied on export and import trade. The total income of the year under review amounted to Rs. 10,836-3-3 against Rs. 8,202 of the preceding year. A small grant is also given for the sanitation and lightening of Aspur, an important town to the north of Dungarpur. The public garden, the Rest House (Dharamshala) and City wells are creditably managed. A store house and some out-houses, were also added to the public garden. The repair of wells was vigorously taken in hand when most of them had run dry owing to continued drought. The repairs of roads was also pushed forward. The main road at the capital has been macadamised. The Rest House at Antri was also repaired. Quinine during the malarial time and snake-bite cure, prepared by one Rahim Bux, a native of Dungarpur, are distributed free.

APPENDIX XI.—List of laws in force in the Dungarpur State, for Samvat year 1967-68.

No.	Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Raj Criminal Procedure Code	...	...
2	” Penal Code	...	...
3	” Evidence Act.	...	...
4	” Whipping Act.	...	...
5	” Civil Procedure Code	...	...
6	” Contract Act.	...	...
7	” Specific relief Act.	...	...
8	” Court fees Act.	...	...
9	” Imitation Act	...	...
10	” Stamp Act.	...	...
11	” Registration Act.	...	...
12	” Customs rules	...	...
13	” Opium rules	...	...
14	” Excise rules	...	...
15	” Police rules	...	...
16	” Forest rules	...	...
17	” Revenue rules	...	...
18	” Patwari rules	...	...
19	” Cattle Pound rules	...	...
20	” Account Code	...	...
21	” Companies Act.	...	...

Yes,

Nil.

APPENDIX XII.—Statement showing the strength and cost of the Dungarpur State Army for the Samvat year 1967-68.

(32)

Description.	Pay of grade.	Number.	Total cost.	Punishment.		Reward.	Education.	Remarks.
				Rismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.			
Subedar	...	3	16	192 0 0	...	...	1	...
Drill Master	...	1	12	144 0 0	...	...	1	...
Havildar	...	3	8	288 0 0	...	...	2	...
Do.	...	3	7	252 0 0	...	...	...	...
Sepoy	...	80	6	5,760 0 0	...	15	5	...
Recruits	...	10	5	600 0 0	...	...	2	...
Bhishiti (water carrier)	...	1	6	72 0 0	...	...	...	...
Total	...	99	...	7,308 0 0	...	15	11	...

APPENDIX XIII.—Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Dungarpur State Police for Samvat year 1957-68.

(33)

Description of Office.	Number of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.		By pro- motion.	By Money.	Number to read and write.	Education.	Remarks.
			Dismissed.	Fined, de- grated or suspended department- ally.					
Inspector	...	1 50	576 0	0 ...	...	1 ...	1 ...	1...	...
Clerk	...	1 20	240 0	0 ...	...	...	...	1 1	...
Do.	...	1 15	180 0	0 ...	...	...	...	1 1	...
Do.	...	1 7	81 0	0 ...	...	...	5 ...	5...	...
Sub-Inspector	...	1 30	350 0	0 ...	...	...	...	1 1	...
Do.	...	3 25	900 0	0 ...	1 ...	...	...	1 1	...
Do.	...	2 20	480 0	0 ...	1 ...	...	...	5 5	3 2
Head constable	...	1 15	111 0	0 ...	1 ...	...	...	1 1	...
Mohair	...	2 11	264 0	0 ...	1 ...	...	...	2 2	...
Do.	...	5 10	600 0	0 ...	2 ...	...	...	5 5	...
Jamadar	...	1 10	120 0	0 ...	...	1 ...	...	1 1	...
Havildar	...	1 9	108 0	0 ...	...	...	...	1 1	...
Do.	...	14 8	1,344 0	0 ...	2 ...	...	...	11 11	...
Sowar	...	3 19	684 7,560	0 0	...	15 ...	...	1 10	...
S. poy.	...	10.5 6	...	0...	...	...	...	...	...
Office peon	...	1 15	5 15	60 180	0 0	...	...	1 1	...
Mistri	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1	...
Travelling allowances	1,091 3	14 6	...	...	...	...
Contingencies
Total	...	144	15,016	1 6	...	23	2	44	..

Interment Rs 2/-
has been given

Six sepoys in-
creased.

APPENDIX XIV.—Statement showing the working of the Police in the Dungarpur State during Sumbat year 1967-68.

APPENDIX XV.—Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Dungarpur State during Sambat year 1967-68.

(35)

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.	Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		
Dungarpur ...	12,095	8,589	6,372	3,632	52.77	42.28

APPENDIX XVI—Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Dungarpur State during the financial year 1967-68.

APPENDIX XVII.—Statement showing number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the
Dungarpur State for Sambat year 1967-68.

Names of court.	Number of offences reported During the year.	Number of persons dealt with.										Persons disposed of.						Persons remanding at the end of the year.	Remarks.	
		Brought to trial in 1910-11.			Total.			Convicted.			Committed or referred.			Diet-excepted or referred.						
Past year.		Present year.		Arrested in the pre- sence of the Pre- Magistrate.		On Summons.		Upon Warrant.		Voluntary.		Arrested by Police.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
Session Khas ...	5	6	...	9	1	...	...	...	10	10	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Sadar Adalat Panjduri ...	354	328	3	197	70	175	1	4	385	450	120	135	179	12	1	1	1	3		
Criminal office of Zilla Sagarra ...	160	97	17	10	4	129	...	...	183	160	19	113	23	3	...	...	2		
Total ...	459	431	20	216	75	304	1	4	575	620	140	248	214	15	1	1	5			

APPENDIX XVIII.—Statement showing the results of appeals against decision passed by the Criminal Courts in the Dungarpur State for Sumbat year 1957-68.

Tribunal.	Number of persons and cases.										Remark*.	
	Applications rejected.			Sentences.			Proceedings quashed.			Further enquiry etc. ordered.		
	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sessions Khan	13	21	13	7	3	6	6	8	4	...	...	...
Sadar Adilat Foujdai	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	14	25	14	7	3	6	6	8	4	...	...	...

APPENDIX XIX.—Civil Works—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Dungarpur State for Samvat year 1967-68.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.	Filed during the year received by transfer or remand.	Total.	Suits filed during present year.												Suits disposed of during the present year.												
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Nizamat office	292	...	292	...	292	...	292	...	292	...	10,111	140	145	7,288	5	79	85	123	10,111	...	19		
Naib Nizamat office	118	...	118	...	118	...	118	...	118	...	3,896	...	117	1,117	12	24	27	65	3,896	...	12		
Sadar Adalat Diwani	...	33	30	166	371	189	401	159	205	30195	30,270	135	220	16,302	32	5	...	1	14	83	101	7	20,091	...	1,27			
Civil office of Zilla Sagwara	...	15	53	126	258	141	311	88	291	53	20	8,672	50	257	4,311	...	...	...	3	64	34	190	8,010	...	13		
Total	...	48	83	282	1039	330	1122	247	906	83,215	62,949	325	739	28,1018	52	6	...	1	34	250	247	375	12,108	...	...	

Remarks.

APPENDIX XX.—Civil Works Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Dungarpur State for
Sambat year 1967-68.

(40)

Tribunal.	Opening balance.	Application brought to the Register.		Total.	Disposed of.	Closing balance.	Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the present year.		Remarks.										
		Present year.	Past year.				Below six months.	Above 12 months.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sadar Adalat Diwani ...	183	67	2,770	174	207	18,362	357	274	21,132	290	211	13,500	67	63	7,632	54	6	3	
Civil office of Zilla Sadrvar, ...	1	...	...	8	25	510	9	25	510	9	22	422	...	3	88	3	...	...
Nizamat office. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naiib Nizamat office ...	...	...	...	3	33	...	3	33	...	3	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	184	67	2,770	182	235	18,905	366	302	21,675	299	236	13,955	67	65	7,720	57	6	3	

APPENDIX XXI.—*Civil Works—Number and results of appeals in Civil suits for Sambat year 1967-68;*

APPENDIX XXII.—Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and lock-ups in the Dungarpur State during Samvat year 1967-68.

Station.	Numbers of persons.			Daily average.	Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.					
	Number of persons.	Total.											
		Admitted during the year.	Remaining from last year.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					
Dungarpur ...	4	55	152	211	207	57	55	61					
								2,605 2 8					
								7 ¹⁸⁷ ₁₉₃					
								6 prisoners died during the year under report.					

APPENDIX XXXIII.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Dungarpur State for Samvat year 1967-68.

Name.	Receipts during		Expenditure during		Balance on 30th September 1911.	Remarks.
	Opening ba- lance on 1st October 1910.	Past year.	Total in current year.	Past year, Present year.		
Dungarpur	1,269	8,202	10,826	12,096	8,472	10,195
	...				1,900	

CHAPTER V,

FINANCE,

The State Accountant, Mr. Murlidhar Bhargava, continued to hold charge of the Department throughout the year.

The gross receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 3,18,869-21 against Rs. 3,15,728-11-3 giving a small increase which is accounted for by various fluctuations and therefore does not seem to call for an explanation in detail, except that the year was normal and could be said to be good. Notwithstanding the fact that the rains were plentiful, they were, however, unfavourable for the growth of the staple food-Makki while the severe cold frost towards the end of January 1911 damaged the Rabi crops. It is a matter of regret that this has been intensified to a great extent by the failure of the monsoon of 1911 which has told heavily on the normal growth of revenue and prosperity of the people. Increase under Heads, IV (Excise) and VII (Judicial), is due to better prices obtained for opium and abnormal sale of Judicial stamps on account of more litigation.

XIV.—(Stables).—Due to the purchase of some horses, and cows and bullocks for the Cattle-Farm as well as for the storage of grass which has been of great use this year.

XV.—(Revenue).—Due to the transfer of Dak establishment and Telegraph guarantee from Head II (Ijlas Alia) to Mahekma Khas; to payment of arrears of enhanced pension contribution of Rai Bahadur Rawat Ganeshram, Diwan; to the creation of the offices of Naib Nazim; Cotton Inspectors; and lastly to allowing Naib Patwaries to 5 big circles.

XXVI.—(Miscellaneous).—Due to the increase of a liberal grant of Taccavi advances when the monsoons suddenly failed.

XXIX.—(Investments).—Due to the laying a-side of a sum to form the nucleus of a Reserve to fall back upon in times of emergency such as a bad year.

XXX.—(Delhi Durbar).—This needs no comment.

Government loan.—Government Loan was reduced to Rs. 1,00,000 at the end of the year. There are no other creditors.

APPENDIX XXXIV.—Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Dungarpur State
during the Sumbat year 1967-68.

RECEIPTS.

Nature of demand,	Demand,			Collection during the current year.			Collection during the previous year.			Revisions during the current year.			Balance,			Remarks
	Arrears,	Current.	Total,	4	5	6	7	8	9	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	2	3														
Cash balance including advances at the commencement of the year.																
<i>Ordinary Receipts,</i>																
I. Land Revenue ...	4,665	10	3	1,30,870	10	0	1,35,536	4	3	1,32,782	12	0	1,36,383	2	3	.369 2 3
II. Royalty on forests ...	....	611	2	0	614	2	0	614	2	0	698	5	0	....	....	....
III. Customs duty ...	....	88,498	9	5	88,498	9	5	88,498	9	5	89,688	14	2	....	....	....
IV. Excise ...	...	303	11	0	27,451	15	10	27,760	10	10	27,509	2	10	27,578	1	7
V. Contracts ...	...	....	900	8	0	900	8	0	880	8	0	900	8	0	20 0 0	....
VI. Fees ...	...	696	8	0	1,549	4	0	2,245	12	0	1,504	12	0	2,003	8	0
VII. Judicial ...	...	3,347	6	5	14,678	5	10	18,023	12	3	10,667	12	6	7,387	9	1
VIII. Education ...	...	....	761	0	0	761	0	0	761	0	0	913	12	2	....	....
IX. Refunds ...	...	16,853	4	3	4,957	9	6	21,810	13	9	5,471	12	8	8,552	9	6
																16,339 1 1

(468

X. Court of Wards ... ..	.....	1,021 0 0	1,021 0 0	1,021 0 0	1,421 0 0	.....	.....
XI. Jagirdars contribution to-wards the state ...	.....	2,376 0 0	2,376 0 0	2,376 0 0	2,376 0 0	.....	.....
XII. Less on Land Revenue	60 3 0	8,270 2 0	8,330 5 0	8,280 1 0	8,250 1 6	19 10 0	30 10 0
XIII. Registration fees and sale of non-judicial stamp...	.....	1,217 6 10	1,217 6 10	1,217 6 10	1,069 0 11	.....	.....
XIV. Contribution of Jagirdars towards the expenses of education at Mayo College .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XV. Miscellaneous	2,850 3 9	4,689 13 9	7,540 1 6	4,715 12 11	3,711 2 1	420 1 6	2,404 3 1
Total Ordinary Receipts ...	28,781 14 8	2,90,454 5 4	3,19,236 4 0	2,88,760 10 4	2,87,973 10 3	2,696 4 0	27,788 5 8
<i>Extra-ordinary Receipts.</i>							
XVI. Deposits ... ..	.....	26,031 10 8	26,031 10 8	26,031 10 8	24,111 4 6	.....	.....
XVII. Miscellaneous	13,544 3 0	2,383 2 11	15,927 5 11	4,495 7 5	3,643 12 6	1,140 7 2	10,291 7 4
Total Extra-ordinary Receipts	13,544 3 0	28,414 13 7	41,959 0 7	30,527 2 1	27,755 1 0	1,140 7 2	16,201 7 4
Total Ordinary and Extra-ordinary receipts	42,326 1 8	3,18,869 2 11	3,61,195 4 7	3,19,277 12 5	3,15,728 11 3	3,837 11 2	39,679 13 0
Total Carried over including opening balance... ..	.....	.....	3,66,084 15 3	3,61,918 2 4	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX XXIV.—*continued.*

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenditure,	Budget Estimates,			Actual Expenditure.			Remarks.
	Current year.		Previous year.	Current year.		Previous year.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
<i>Ordinary.</i>							
I. Government Tribute	17,632	0	17,632	0	17,631 4 0
II. Ijjas Alia office	3,040	0	4,822	0	2,997 4 1
III. Accounts	3,846	0	3,931	0	3,946 4 9
IV. Records	441	0	434	0	416 7 1
V. Police	14,448	0	14,587	0	14,388 3 10
VI. Bijaya Palton	7,308	0	6,564	0	6,523 1 6
VII. Political	5,841	0	8,811	0	1,394 9 5
VIII. Medical	6,650	0	6,823	0	6,910 0 5
IX. Shikarkhana	2,100	0	2,580	0	2,872 5 10
X. Religious and charity	9,300	0	6,230	0	8,531 2 5
							8,733 10 1
							6

XI. Palace —

(a) Zanani Dothi expenses .....	..	..	6,000	0	6,000	0	6,340	12	0	6,000	0	6,000	0
(b) Allowance to Raj Shri Mai Sahiba .....	..	..	5,000	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	5,000	0
(c) Other allowances .....	..	..	2,040	0	840	0	2,040	0	0	840	0	840	0
(d) Rasoda .....	..	..	5,290	0	3,780	0	4,971	7	2	5,133	0	8	
(e) Sihakhana .....	..	..	1,000	0	2,000	0	1,019	2	6	3,327	11	2	
(f) Safar Kharch .....	..	..	2,000	0	1,000	0	3,496	11	0	3,862	0	7	
(g) Festivals .....	..	..	2,350	0	2,129	0	3,315	10	5	2,289	9	1	
(h) Marriages and Funeral .....	..	..	800	0	550	0	1,160	2	3	1,135	6	0	
(i) Lightings .....	..	..	1,100	0	1,100	0	910	1	2	1,012	7	9	
(j) Servants .....	..	..	4,715	0	4,439	0	5,619	10	9	4,270	13	9	
(k) Guards .....	..	..	3,516	0	3,384	0	3,440	14	3	3,303	1	6	
(l) Miscellaneous .....	..	..	900	0	1,000	0	1,143	11	4	841	11	10	

XII. His Highness' Personal expenses.—

(a) Jet Kharch .....	..	..	9,000	0	8,000	0	11,698	6	0	12,000	0	0
(b) Civil salaries .....	..	..	5,500	0	4,060	0	4,067	12	0	5,000	0	0
(c) Ward robe .....	..	..	.....	..	.....	..	8,790	11	4	.....	..	..
XIII. Guests .....	..	..	500	0	200	0	430	4	11	1,119	5	11
XIV. Stables .....	..	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	..
(a) Shutter Khana .....	..	..	700	0	400	0	761	12	3	313	8	5
(b) Gauhala .....	..	..	1,450	0	800	0	1,542	1	6	797	14	1
(c) Stables .....	..	..	13,198	0	10,242	0	14,680	12	10	12,015	15	4

APPENDIX XXIV.—Continued.

EXPENDITURE.

(50)

Expenditure.	Budget Estimates.			Actual Expenditure.			Remarks.
	Current year.		Previous year.	Current year.		Previous year.	
	2	3	4	5	6		
XV. Revenue:—							
(a) Mahekma Khas	13,302 0 0	9,641 0 0	13,502 15 6	10,604 8 5		
(b) Sawars	2,640 0 0	2,640 0 0	2,421 4 6	2,640 0 0		
(c) District officers	10,732 0 0	8,474 0 0	10,638 9 10	7,723 11 4		
XVI. Abkarl and opium	660 0 0	816 0 0	618 2 3	807 12 6		
XVII. Court of Wards...	918 0 0	980 0 0	873 7 1	917 10 2		
XVIII. Forests	3,420 0 0	3,615 0 0	2,697 8 6	2,896 4 6		
XIX. Agricultural Farm	1,560 3 6	.....	
XX. Customs...	13,054 0 0	10,966 0 0	12,446 0 9	12,825 15 4		
XXI. Judicial	3,055 0 0	3,242 0 0	3,120 15 5	2,930 3 0		
XXII. Izlai Geir	715 0 0	896 0 0	649 14 9	701 3 11		
XXIII. Jail	2,798 0 0	3,447 0 0	2,435 7 3	2,454 11 7		
XXIV. Public Works	10,394 0 0	9,950 0 0	8,313 10 8	9,041 11 4		
XXV. Education	5,498 0 0	5,308 0 0	5,041 7 7	4,863 0 11		
XXVI. Miscellaneous	10,600 0 0	10,750 0 0	10,251 2 7	7,715 7 10		
Total ordinary ...	2,13,381 0 0	1,98,891 0 0	2,19,823 9 (2)	2,03,330 0 11			

<i>Extra Ordinary.</i>						
XVII. Refund of deposits ...	...	27,300	0	10,240	0	23,180
XVIII. New Works	...	27,100	0	40,700	0	22,795
XIX. Investments.	...	.....	.....	.....	12,098	11 3
XXX. Delhi Coronation Durbar	...	.....	.....	13,548	0 11	.....
XXXI. Scarcity	...	.....	.....	580	15 8	.....
XXXII. Miscellaneous	...	50,200	0	41,230	0	58,166
					7 11	7 10
Total Extra Ordinary	...	1,04,600	0	92,170	0	1,24,197
					4 5	14 7
Total Ordinary and Extra Ordinary	...	3,17,981	0	2,91,061	0	3,44,020
Surplus at the end of the year	...	.....	.....	22,064	1 1	3,15,110
Grand Total	...	.....	.....	3,66,084	15 3	3,61,918
					2 4	2

CHAPTER VI.

FAWAID.

Under Mahekma Fawaids are two Daftars: (1) Daftar Talim (Education) and (2) Daftar Karkhanejat (Public Works). Sardar Partab Sinha was in charge of the Mahekma for about 8 months. In May 1911 he was deputed to Delhi Durbar as Darbar Camp Officer. He was still on duty when the year under report closed. During his absence on deputation, the charge of the Mahekma was held by Pandit Balwant Rao and later on by B. Mohanlal Tarachand Shah.

Daftar Talim.—There were in all 8 Schools working on the 30th September, the Islania school having been closed in August; and this mainly accounts for the decrease in the number of scholars on roll on the closing day of the year from 624 to 521.

Of the three schools at the capital, the Devenedara Girl's School and Dharamapdeshi Shri Bijay Lakshman, Sanskrit Pathshala did their work well. The Girl's School has made a decided improvement under the present Mistress, Deoki Bai, for which she deserves credit. Their Highnesses take very great interest in the institution; for, female education is still in its infancy and deserves to be particularly taken care of. Owing to the protracted absence of the Head Pandit on sick leave, the Sanskrit school was in charge of Pandit Bhogi Lal Dikshit who deserves credit for the excellent work he has done.

The Pinkey school Dungarpur which teaches upto middle Standard did not work so satisfactorily. Of the four boys sent up for the Rajputana Middle school examination only one proved successful.

The village schools, 5 in number, are also under the supervision of the Head Master Pinhey school and they showed an all-round improvement. This is, in main, due to the sanction of the proposal submitted last year (1966-67) for the free distribution of books in primary village schools.

Rajput Boarding House remained stationary. The number of its inmates was 7.

The Jagirdars and the public contributed handsome donation for the upkeep of Shri Bijay Bal Pustkalay and student's Philanthropic Fund. The former was started some three years ago by the school boys themselves and the latter some five years ago to help the deserving but poor boys by supplying them books, papers etc. free.

Rajput boys at the Mayo College.—The number of Rajput boys studying at the Mayo College is 6.

Daftari Karkhanejat.—The Sambat year 1967-68 was, after all, as busy for the State Engineer as had been its predecessor. The total amount of money spent by the Department came up to Rs 31,109-3-0 against Rs 40,202-9-9 of the preceding year.

The following works in addition to the usual repairs of the public roads, buildings and places were completed :—

- (a) The work of the Wasi tank which was taken in hand last year is completed.
- (b) The bunding of the Pachlasa tank is also brought to an end.
- (c) The broken tank of Warsingpur and Mavitan are also restored this year.

Civil Works.

- (a) The work of Khawaskhana which was taken in hand last year is completed.

- (b) The works of the entrance gate Zanana Palace, Khawas khana, Toshakhana and servants quarters are almost completed.
- (c) The work of animal cage at Nowlakha is also completed.

Communications.

- (a) Birpur-Dungarpur road is completed.
- (b) Chapnala road at the Ghanta is expanded and repaired.

Miscellaneous.

The following works have not been completed and are under construction :—

- (a) The Edward Samand. This would be the largest sheet of water in the State, when completed, with a catchment area of 33 square miles and a capacity of holding 205,62⁴⁴ cubic feet of water. It will irrigate over 1,060 acres of land. There is also a project of making it a reservoir of water-supply for the town of Dungarpur by bunding the Gangli river at Thana. As it is to be constructed in memory of His Late Imperial Majesty King Edward as a local Memorial in the State, every attempt is being made to make it a fitting Monument of the World's Great Peace-Maker.
- (b) The present site of the palace is very malarious from September to November; a suitable House over the hill commanding the town of Dungarpur, has, therefore been chosen for the erection of a new Palace as a sanitorium. The work is in progress.

APPENDIX XXXV.—Particulars as to the schools maintained Dungarpur State or Samvat year 1967-68.

Number of Schools.	Description of schools,	Number of pupils in roll on the 13th September,		Daily average attendance,		Expenditure,		Remarks,	
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Pri- mary.	Rs. a. p.
1	1 English Hindi and Urdu...	246	223	189	168				493 14 6
1	1 Shri Dewendra girls School,	41	48	30	35				
1	1 Dharma Updeshni Shri Bir jiya Lakshman Sanskrit Patna ...	36	34	22	27	Nil.		3,517 3 4	1,409 3 1
1	Madrasa Islamia ...	78	...	55	58				
5	Hindi Schools in districts.	...	...	...	...				1,030 5 2
	Total	624	521	397	452	...	3,517 3 4	2,636 6 9	

APPENDIX XXVI.—*Expenditure on Public Works Department of the Dungarpur State for Samvat year 1967 G.S.*

Description of Works.	State Funds,			Local Funds.			Total,			Remarks.
	Original,	Repairs,	Repairs,	Original,	Repairs,	Repairs,	Rs.	a. p.		
Police Station...	1,732	2 8	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	1,732	2 8	
Virpur Palace...	750	2 6	...	89	1 2	...	...	...	...
Civil Worked ...	12,546	2 3	1,968	5 11	2,873	5 3	3,267	5 3	20,595	2 8
Irrigation ...	7,767	1 0	1,085	4 0	...	...	...	...	8,352	5 0
Communications ...	...	...	567	3 1	...	...	...	...	567	3 1
Tools and Plants, ...	...	...	79	0 10	...	...	...	...	79	0 10
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	948	9 11	...	...	...	...	948	9 11
Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	...	3,576	1 9	...	...	...	...	5,576	1 9
Total ...	22,795	8 5	8,313	10 8	2,813	5 3	3,267	5 3	37,189	13 7

Annual Review of the principal State Departments for Sambat year 1967-68.

1. *Accounts.*—In company with the Diwan I inspected the Accounts Office, and the accounts of certain dates that were traced out, and compared and checked were found to be clean and correct.

There is often a complaint of more work and less clerks in this office and for this purpose the work of every clerk was noted down and on the whole, found that the staff was just adequate for the work and no increment seemed necessary.

I regret to note that the Accountant was lazy enough in not inspecting the accounts of other offices. He was ordered to do so immediately and report the result. 23rd October 1911,

2. *Customs.*—In spite of very poor rains the customs revenue has been quite satisfactory. This is a matter of great satisfaction to me and I thank the Customs officials for their honesty and hard work.

There has been a considerable fall in grazing dues for which I am not sorry. I never desired many foreigners to come into the State for that purpose; while this year I suppose there will be no income from this source, as no cattle dealers should be permitted to graze; and such cattle of other States, as migrate here or pass through, should not be taxed.

While inspecting and comparing the Rawanas of the Sadar Naka and others, we found that often three tins of Ghee were put down as a bullock load. There may be two or four tins or six tins but I cannot see how three tins or five tins can be loaded unless the merchant puts in a stone on the one side to balance the weight on the other, which is absurd. The Inspectors were explained to look into such Rawanas and see if there is really something amiss or not. This remark also applies to Boris on

bullocks or any pack animal, even numbers are straight enough but odd ones seem strange; and in case, the third bori is really a bundle, then, it should be noted clearly as such.

The Diwan had accompanied me and on the whole I was quite satisfied with what I saw. 23rd October 1911.

3.—*Medical*.—It is matter of great satisfaction to note that the Paramount Power have decided to hand over the working of the Hospitals to the Durbars and two candidates from Dungarpur have been admitted at the Indore College.

Nothing has been done for the Hospital well and this must be successfully blasted. 24th October 1911.

4.—*Police*.—In spite of very bad Kharif there has been a considerable decrease of crimes this year which does credit to the Police officials. Out of 178 cases as compared with 253 of last year, 50 cases have remained untraced. Best percentage falls on Aspur, the Thanedar of which place should be rewarded.

However the worst time is in store in the ensuing summer and I hope the Police will exert their best to keep up the standard of peace unimpaired.

There is, however, yet a great deal to be done in tracing old cases. The only one case at Kanba was traced out; 2, out of 6, traced at Galiakot; one, out of 6, at Aspur; 2, out of 15, at Sagwara; 2, out of 17, at Ganeshpur; 2, out of 18, at Kotwali; and none, out of 26, at Dhambola. Thus Dhamobla comes last.

Certain untraced cases that were examined were found to lack skill in almost all respects, when a little trouble and manoeuvre would have made a case successful; and it was only due to the blunder of the Thanedar in question that it fell through. The notes passed should be explained to the Thanedars concerned.

Chokidari system has far advanced and 50 Chokidars in place of 14 of last year are now employed.

Rules should be formulated and the remaining lot of big villages manned with Chokidars. Chokidars should be specially taught and explained to trace and take great interest in theft so that when Police come, they may find real help in tracing cases from Chowkidars which they at present so much miss.

I regret the Kotwal has been so careless as to have the names of suspected persons entered in his confidential register by his Mohrir instead of doing it himself. This shows that neither mine nor the Inspector's advice has been heeded. He should be strongly reprimanded, 24th October 1911.

5. *Public Works Department.*—The work in this Mahekma has suffered through want of proper supervision. The Musahib being mostly away to Delhi, and those that were entrusted with the charge lacked proper knowledge of the work.

I am glad to note that Vasi, Varsingpur, Pachlasa and Mavitan tanks have been finished, as also 83 other tanks with the aid of Chappasis. This does credit to this and the Revenue Mahekma. A greater number should be taken in hand again. Parla Moran tank should be finished this year and the important work of the Khuman Sagar canal which has so far progressed should be completed.

I hope the work of the Edward Samand will be so far pushed forward as to fill up the foundation of the Bund to the earth level of the stream. This is a splendid opportunity as in good years it will become practically impossible without the help of engine to clear water out of the stream for the purpose. There is sure to be a great want of relief later on in summer and I hope then the work of Vijayagarh, Kailas Bhawan and Parla Moran, Khuman Sagar and Edward Samand will be properly carried out.

The new Police Lines of Chandpole should be completed.

The note regarding muster rolls put down last year has been carried out but nothing has been done to simplify the inspection of Peshgi accounts.

The Godown is a big heap of rubbish. It should be sorted out and properly arranged. Articles made of iron should be carefully placed in one godown and those of glass in another and so on. While all useless materials should be auctioned.

The accounts in this office are generally very dirty and the Diwan should devote a few days here to check everything properly and then start it on a sound basis. 24th October 1911.

6. *Record Office*.—The work is being carried on very carefully and the sorting of papers is excellent.

I, however, think the number of registers might be lessened and instead of keeping half a dozen separate registers for one department one might be kept with advantage.

There is not much room in the present quarters and I trust each and every paper as can be destroyed should be speedily done away with as heretofore. 25th October 1911,

7. *Jail*.—This place continues to keep up its reputation for cleanliness, and the industries are flourishing. 25th October 1911,

8. *Islai Geir*.—It is a matter of great pleasure that the Mewar Durbar have at last made up their mind for extraditing *inter se*. If it really comes off the happiest result must follow. 25th October 1911.

9. *Mahekma Qucaid*.—The work in this Department has been up to date and I am glad to learn that the suggestions made last year have been successfully carried out. While examining certain cases decided by the court, the notes that have been passed on the mistakes should be taken to heart and the Musahib should see that he follows law more carefully and does not make errors. 25th October 1911.

10. *Mahekma Khas*.—I have now and again personally carried on the work of this Department and it is satisfying to note that it runs very smoothly.

The Diwan was deputed to the Allahabad Exhibition and his report has been most interesting. Some experiments that he has tried on his return have been successful and I trust they will really prove remunerative.

The Rai Bahadur has been often out in the district and his interesting diaries suggesting various reforms have been very carefully read and will be turned to account.

Lastly I must thank him very heartily for the strenuous efforts he made to combat the impending famine and proved himself of great help to me by his experience and sagacity. 25th October 1911,

11. *Forests*.—27 pieces of jungle have been preserved containing healthy and promising trees of Acacia Catechu and the experiments, for making Catachu which has been post-poned on account of draught, should be tried next year.

Oil from Rohisa grass is another paying concern ; and the experiment tried has been successful. I trust this will be tried on a larger scale next year.

It is necessary to invent such methods as would procure some revenue without injuring the growth of valuable timber and at least enable the State to pay the expenses of the Department from its revenue.

I am glad to note that the services of the Forest Superintendent for the three States have now been dispensed with. 25th October 1911.

12.—*Municipalities*.—Municipality have, though the year has been one of scarcity, the good balance in hand and I am glad to remark that all the Committees have worked with a public spirit.

The members will have to take special pains as regards the deepening of wells. These should be regularly cleaned of all mud and deepened and should be every now and again visited by

the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and disinfected. Special care should be taken for keeping the streets and by-lanes clean to prevent epidemic in the ensuing summer.

The income did not permit of repairing the Bund on the hill.—25th October 1911.

13.—*Court of Wards.*—This department is doing a lot of useful work and it is a matter of special satisfaction to me to see that the debts of estates under its charge are rapidly diminishing and the Thikanas are gradually improving.—25th October 1911.

14.—*Excise.*—It is working satisfactorily as usual.—25 October 1911.

15.—*Mahekma Mal.*—On the whole this Mahekma has done a lot of useful work.

The fodder collection has been very successful this year; wherever obtainable it should be collected in larger number, so as to save it from the danger of entire destruction by fire. The people must have now known the benefits of such a collection in times of scarcity and will, I feel sure, gladly co-operate and help the State authorities. It is most painful to note that the plantation of trees which had been successful after so much trouble is doomed to destruction; for, in a such a year water and labour cannot be spared for such a purpose.

Taccavi has been sanctioned for 148 wells and the first instalment given in all cases, only 9 have however received the second instalment. The Girdawars and ^{the} Nazims seem to be taking less trouble than they should. These wells must be constantly visited, reported and the instalments given. Every effort should be made to make wells deep enough to water Rabi crop which is very important and I would like to see the reports of Revenue officers regarding these wells every now and again. The year being a lean one the Revenue officers should personally tour and ascertain for themselves as to the amount that can be collected this year. Special care is necessary to see that such villages that

can pay should pay and those that cannot must not be harassed. The Mahuwa and mango plantation which has been successful at certain places should be preserved wherever possible.

A great number of broken bunds have been repaired but I regret only one Fla of a Bhil Pal has been partially populated. It is to be regretted that officers of this Department do not take enough pains to reclaim the fallow land. There are some over-crowded villages and some that have scanty population; former should be persuaded to migrate to the latter,

The grain stores are accumulated ; some more grain, however little it may be, should be added.

My special thanks are due to cotton Girdawars who have had 500 acres of land shown under cotton in place of three of last year ; and had it not been for the drought a splendid harvest was certain ; however, 200 acres have been saved and next year let us hope for the best.

The Model Agricultural Farm,—though, opened, is still in its infancy. The Diwan should put it on a sound working basis. I see that some cattle have been bought for the cattle-farm but we must wait till better rains come to make it a paying concern.

Agricultural Banks have only been talked about ; and I expect we must wait for some time before we start them. The aim, however, must remain in sight.

This is a year of special vigilance. The Revenue officer has almost no work to do at head quarters, his work lies out in the district, in deciding cases, in inspecting the Patwaris' work and examining Taccavi' works and making himself generally useful in reporting, in all possible matters, to the Mahekma Khas.

The work to be completed in the interim of the present settlement has been very much ignored. This must be most strenuously pushed forward and, in case extra staff is necessary, this can be sanctioned.—25th October 1911.

16.—*Education.*—I inspected the Pinhey school this morning some of the classes are very backward in reading while again some are quite good. The Head Master and his staff should see to their improvement. Most of the boys repeat by heart without grasping the purport of the book and this must not be. Special attention is necessary as regards the proper coaching of the boys in the lower classes ; for, then, when they come up higher, they may more easily be successful and no undue trouble falls on the higher teacher, who has to teach them their A. B. C. before teaching them their course.

I regret in spite of all efforts the candidates from Dungarpur failed in their examination.

The Girls' School is specially flourishing ; the number of last year having been doubled.

The school play-ground has been completed. I think for the bettering of the central school, the opinion of an expert is necessary and the Principal of the Government College Ajmer should be consulted thoroughly on the subject.

I regret the Rajput Boarding House has not so far improved.

It often happens that boys who have failed are sometimes employed in the State Service ; this reduces the number of possible successes for the highest examination in the school. In future therefore for all such boys a school certificate of good conduct and hard work should be considered necessary.—26th October 1911.

(Sd.) BIJAYA SINH,

Maharawal,

